

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY 50X1-HUM

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COUNTRY Yugoslavia REPORT

SUBJECT Bratstvo Industrial Complex, Novi Travnik DATE DISTR. 5 APR 1963

Testing & Production of various ground weapons. Labor force and layout of plant. NO. PAGES 22 REFERENCES RD 50X1-HUM

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1. Attached is a report on the Bra50X1-HUM Industrial Complex. Novi Travnik

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COUNTRY: Yugoslavia

SUBJECT: The Bratstvo Industrial Complex, Novi Travnik

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NOTE: The following description of the Bratstvo plant is keyed to the attached sketch of the physical layout of the enterprise.

1. Administration Building: 4-story structure, about 50 x 18 meters, with a red tile roof

The following officials have offices in this building:

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Col. Svetozar Prijec, known as "Sveta", the director general of the enterprise. He is a former partisan officer

Eng. Mrdic (fnu), the technical director; he is responsible for all technical and production personnel. He takes no part in politics.

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Eng. Vukic (fnu), the commercial director; he travels abroad frequently

Lt. Col. Bozidar Meletic, head of the K.O.S. (security) and political leader. Subordinate to him were Captain Bakic (fnu), five non-commissioned officers, and several Party members.

Musa Alagic, a technical expert and chief of the personnel section.

Dr. Ante (fnu: called "Strasni"), supply chief.

Captain Stefanovic (fnu), head cashier.

Lt. Col. Antun Kurt, director of the complex and the principal political director; he is a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, a deputy to the parliament

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In addition, there are from 120-150 technical and administrative employees.

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2. Administration Building: 1-story round building which houses the labor force control post, with recording equipment; the guard corps of the Industrial Militia; and the barricade and control point for visitors.
3. Industrial Building H-1: 280 x 160 meters, U-shaped roof covered with thick glass.

(This building is subdivided into various units, "a" through "e", as follows.)

- a. Subdivisions "a" and "b": Central Series-Production Shops. The shops are equipped with the most modern industrial machinery of German, Swedish, Czech, Italian and East German manufacture. There are 6 cranes, mounted on bridges with tracks and engineer cabin; 4 of these are of 5-ton capacity each and the other 2, of 10-ton capacity each.

- (1). The following officials have offices in this building:

Captain Svetozar Handic ("Toza"), director of the shops
Arif Vilajic, captain of the militia

Chief Engineer Lovric (fnu), responsible for production and technical activities

Sections Chiefs Milos Papic, chief skilled technician; Anton Guberovic, turning shop; Alija Alagic, milling machine shop; Slobodan Stefanovic, milling machine shop; Dragan Stevic, mortar production; Fahrudin (fnu), B-1 production; Milan Drazic, howitzer production.

Captain Nenad Jovanovic, head of the labor force commission assisted by the technical expert, Zdravko Dominovic.

The labor force included about 600 qualified and specialized workers.

- (2). Production of the workshops "a" and "b" is as follows:

- (a). 48-mm light mortar

Series production was begun in mid-1958; during that year, slightly fewer mortars were produced than in 1962, when 1,200 were made. In 1963, 1,600 mortars are scheduled to be produced. The weapon is portable, with two handles on the barrel and two support legs.

- (b). Portable 60-mm mortar

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Characteristics similar to the preceding one. Annual production in 1958-1959 was about 600; in 1960-1961, 900;

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per year
in 1962-1963, 1,200 were scheduled. This weapon was
also exported

(c). "RB-2" mortar (40-mm bazooka)

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Improved model of the "RB" mortar currently used by the Yugoslav Armed Forces. The prototype was completed in 1959 and series production begun in 1960. Annual production included 600 in 1960, 1,200 in 1962, and 1,500 scheduled for 1963. The weapons were for the Yugoslav Armed Forces and for export

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Only the barrels were produced by the Bratstvo plant; all of the other parts were produced by the Kragujevac factory. Ammunition came from the Krusik plant in Valjevo.

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(d). "B-2" 82-mm mortar

The mortar has been in production for several years; no further details on the production were known to informant. The weapon is used in the Yugoslav Armed Forces and has been exported. Only the barrel is produced by Bratstvo; the mechanical components are produced by the Rudi Gajevac plant in Banja Luka, the optical components by Teleoptik in Zemun, and the ammunition is supplied by Krusik in Valjevo and Vogosce in Sarajevo. The weapon is portable and operated by four men. It is considered an ideal weapon because of its varied uses (it can be installed in trees and attached to branches).

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(e). "B-3" 120-mm mortar

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Particulars not known only that it had been in production for several years, was in use in the Yugoslav Armed Forces, and had been exported. The weapon can be moved in sections by six men, or towed on two rubber-tired wheels. It is produced in collaboration with the same companies as the "B-2".

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(f). "B-1" 76-mm howitzer

The prototype was modelled after the Soviet 76-mm Zis, with unknown modifications and improvements, and has been in production for several years; in 1962, 48 were produced, and an equal number are scheduled for production in 1963. The weapon is equipped with two hydraulic brakes. It has a range of 12 km. and may be used as either field or mountain artillery. It is of simple design and may be taken apart for carrying by troops (as in mountainous areas) or it may be towed by either horse or motor drawn movers. In Yugoslavia, the weapon is mounted on two solid tires; export models, for African countries and Indonesia, are equipped with shock absorbers and inner-tube tires. Raw materials are supplied by the Gustanj (Slovenia) steel works and by the Zenica steel works. A few special alloys for the breech-block are imported from Sweden. The weapon is produced in its entirety in the Novi Travnik enterprise, with the exception of the sights, which are supplied by Teleoptik. Ammunition is supplied by Vogosce, Sarajevo, fuses by the Slavko Rodic plant in Bugojno, and ammunition loads by the Krusik plant in Valjevo. This weapon is considered to be the best currently produced in Yugoslavia; in general, the technical personnel are proud of it.

(g). "SH-2" 105-mm howitzer

Initial work on a prototype of this weapon began in 1956, resulting in three models: SH-1, SH-2, SH-3; since the first and last did not produce the desired results, no series production took place. Only the SH-2 is currently manufactured.

Production began in 1958, when 10 were produced. In 1962, 48 were produced, and in 1963, 60 are scheduled. Of these amounts, 12 per year are delivered to the Yugoslav Armed Forces and the rest exported.

In Yugoslavia, the weapon is equipped with solid tires; the export model has modified shock absorbers and inner-tube tires. The prototype was modelled on the Czech "Skoda" howitzer, with various modifications and improvements to enable it to be taken apart easily and either hauled or hand-carried. Technical details were not known, except for the fact that the barrel is exactly 2.5 meters long. The howitzer is produced almost entirely by Bratstvo; the ammunition, charge, and sights are supplied by the same enterprises as produce the B-1 components.

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(B). 155-mm howitzer

The prototype was developed in 1957-1958 from an American howitzer. [redacted] the original American weapons [redacted] were subsequently reproduced.) Modifications unknown [redacted] were reportedly made. In 1962, only eight weapons of this type were produced, all for the Yugoslav Armed Forces. At least twice that number are scheduled for production in 1963. [redacted]

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[redacted] The howitzer is equipped with two inner-tube rubber tires and is towed by a tractor; the wheels are equipped with hydraulic and air brakes.

- b. Subdivision "c" of Building H-1 is a new building which was completed in January 1962. The roof of this building differs from the others in that it is covered with asbestos-cement. There are five sections in the building: warehouse for special equipment, models, and cutting equipment; a workshop to repair and assemble special equipment; a general warehouse for the prototype division; the hydraulic equipment workshop; and a warehouse for parts produced by the prototype division.
- c. Subdivision "d" of Building H-1 houses the Prototype Division. This part of the building is about 80 meters long by about 40 meters wide, and is covered with special hardboard called "Lesonite", the entrance, like that of the central shop, is connected to a railroad track. The two entrances are constantly guarded by the industrial militia, with unauthorized entry strictly prohibited. Workers in this division wear special metal identity plates with a superimposed red strip.

- (1). Director of the Prototype Division is a UDB major, Rajko Jurkovic, who is responsible for order and production security and is completely independent of the factory directorate; he is subordinate to the General Direction of the War Materials Industry, in particular to the Technical Military Institute of Belgrade (V.T.I.). The three division chiefs, all skilled technicians, are Ivan Gagar, Branko Subotic and Rade Kosic. The labor force includes 35-40 highly skilled, highly paid workers who have been specially sworn to secrecy about their work and are all young Communist Party members. Salaries for these employees, in addition to other benefits such as fewer working hours, frequent paid vacations, etc., were from 70,000 - 80,000 dinars per month. Working hours were usually in special shifts, mainly between 1500 and 2400 hours.

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- (2). Engineers in the Prototype Division do not have a fixed (local) residence, but come from the V.T.I., Belgrade, for a period of a few days. Plant engineers have nothing to do with this division; all plans are brought directly from Belgrade.
- (3). The division engineers were often accompanied by civilian engineers from the Boris Kidric Nuclear Research Institute, Vinca; the Rudjer Boskovic Institute. Zagreb; or the Josef Stefan Nuclear Institute, Ljubljana. 50X1-HUM
- (4). In 1961 and 1962, it was rumored among the skilled workers that engineers from the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and East Germany had come to the factory. 50X1-HUM

(6). Production of the Prototype Division, as of September 1962

- (a). Cylinders for Missiles, 1960-1961. Steel, 10-mm thick, 40-cm caliber, in three different lengths: 2, 1.5, and 1 meter. Threaded tips - one with external, the other internal threading, to permit joining them together. Other parts of the finished item were produced by other (unidentified) enterprises. Upon completion, the objects were packed securely in cases and sent to Belgrade. 50X1-HUM

Currently, production is said to be suspended because there are still several produced in previous years in the Novi Travnik warehouse.

(b). Prototype of Tank, 1960-

Work on the prototype of a tank, very similar to the Soviet T-34, began in September 1960 and has continued without stopping and with constant tests since that date. The turret of the prototype is modified and reinforced "by means of technical and technological methods" and is expected to offer greater resistance to shells. The entire turret was built at Novi Travnik.

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The armament, which is to include new types, is to include:

- (1). A new Yugoslav 90-mm gun, produced at Novi Travnik.
(No further details)
- (2). A heavy machine gun, currently being tested at the Crvena Zastava plant in Kragujevac, to be located in the front of the turret. (No further details)
- (3). An AA machine gun, also produced by Kragujevac, to flank the turret. (N.F.D.)

The engine is to be produced by the Famos Factory, Hrasnica. All that is known is that it is to be more powerful than the Soviet counterpart.

Tracks are to be produced by the War Materiel Industry in Mladenovac.

Assembly and completion will take place at Novi Travnik.

In August 1962, the first two models were transported to the proving ground ("Polygon") in Nikinci (in the Novi Sad/Stara Pazova area) and one gave satisfactory performance. Subsequently, research and tests began, with series production expected to begin in 1963. According to report, 12 of these tanks are to be produced; the necessary materials are already available.

- (c). Lubricating Screw ("saraf za mazalicom") [for the new tank]

Characteristics: 140-mm long x 40 mm wide, with a 60-mm head; there is a $1\frac{1}{2}$ -mm threading extending over 30 mm; the head is 25 mm thick, with two holes for the key. The object is made of a special steel, ST-45; the original block, before milling, is no more than 5 mm (sic-cm?) in size. A hole 5 mm in diameter, 110 mm long, is cut into the head, with a 1-mm threading over the first 10 mm, to which the lubricator is screwed. In the center cavity there are three holes, 3 mm in diameter, through which the lubrication passes. The outside of the screw, between the head and the end threading, is "cemented" and it is planned that the bushings will be superimposed on it. The screw nut is of the same ST-45 steel, 25 mm thick with a diameter of 16 mm and a $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm threading, to match the screw.

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(d). 120-mm coastal artillery gun (ROC), 1960-August 1962 (tests)

Work on the first four pieces began in early 1960 and continued until August 1962, when the first two guns were tested at the Nikinci proving ground. The tests were so successful that they were openly discussed at the factory, which is very unusual. One gun in particular gave such outstanding results that the technicians were enthusiastic and noted that even when it was not secured, the recoilless gun had not moved from its mount. After the tests, a few alterations were made in the breech block, the muzzle, and the base, but informant had no further details on these changes.

The gun was built entirely at Novi Travnik, with the exception of the firing mechanism, supplied by Teleoptik, and the ammunition, supplied by Vogosce, Sarajevo; Slavko Rodic in Bugojno; and Krusik, Valjevo. 50X1-HUM

The caliber is exactly 120 mm; the barrel is about 4.5 - 4.8 meters long and conical. The barrel rests on a gun mount and base, both of which are also produced at Bratstvo. The base is about 160 mm high, with a lower diameter of 100 cm, complete with holes for the securing of the gun; the upper diameter, near the barrel, is 80 cm.

Sixteen pieces are scheduled for production in 1963, all to be used by the coast artillery in Dalmatia. The project has absolute priority and will surely be accomplished. 50X1-HUM

(i). Firing pin housing (sprovodnik udarne igle)

Made of FLV 14/52 steel. The lower side, which is wider, is 150 mm in diameter; the upper diameter (which the informant could no longer recall) was threaded with a 3-mm threading. The lower part had a cavity, of unknown dimensions, worked with a 70-degree angle. The entire part is 80 mm high. The

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aperture for the firing pins in the upper part is 5 mm, and in the lower part 15 mm. Below this point there is a threading with a $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm thread for an unidentified part to be inserted. The exterior of the item is burnished. Four of these were made.

(ii). Screw nut for barrel elevation (puz za elevaciju cevi)

Made of FLV 14/60 steel. The object is 280 mm long, of various thicknesses. Towards the center, there is a 3.5 mm threading about 14 mm high on the upper part. The uppermost section has a $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm threading about 20 mm long. The lower part is 40 mm wide and is hollowed out to lighten the piece. On either side of the center section, the exterior has been cemented to permit mounting of ball bearings with a 40-mm diameter.

(iii). Screw nut for barrel direction (puz pravca cevi)

Made of FLV 14/60 steel. 135 mm long, with a center threading 45 mm in diameter. The threading on the upper part is 3 mm wide and 12 mm high. The lower axis is 20 mm in diameter, 20 mm long, and is precision tooled; on this the bushing is mounted. The upper axis, on the other hand, is 45 mm long and has a 20 mm diameter. In the upper part of the axis there is a cavity 8 mm wide and 2 mm deep. Four identical pieces were made.

(iiii). Cylinder component ("konosna caura")

Made of FLV 14/52 steel. Four identical pieces made. According to the informant, they were part of the cylinder for the barrel recoil. Length: 300 mm, diameter of wide part: 120 mm, opening: 60 mm. Although the hollow is not finely worked, the surface of the item is finished with great care. The metal along the cavity is 10 mm in thickness. The upper part has a threading 35 mm long, with a $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm pitch, while the diameter of the threading of the threading is 40 mm. 50X1-HUM

(e). Armored turrets for ships:

they were being produced for destroyers and that there were turrets for two ships under production at the time. armor plate being tested at the factory proving ground against shells, flame throwers, aerial bombs, etc. 50X1-HUM

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"Bogors" 40-mm AA gun with radar

Construction of the first prototypes was begun in the summer of 1959; after continued modifications, the parts produced were fixed in February 1962. Changes were made even after this action, but they were of a minor nature; series production is expected to begin early in 1963.

The gun is mounted on two inner-tube rubber tires, has electric ignition, seating for 4 crewmen, and 360-degree steering.

The weapon is to be produced in conjunction with the following plants: Rudi Cajevac - firing mechanism; Vogosce - cartridge cases; Slavko Rodic - fuses; Seljo, Vitez - loading; and Borovo - tires.

- d. Subdivision "e" of Building H-1, in the center of the building, 40 x 40 meters. This subdivision is also separated from the main part of the building by wooden walls covered with "Lesonite", with a separate entrance under Industrial Militia guard. Unauthorized persons are forbidden entry. The workers wear a metal identity disc identical to that worn by the prototype division employees.
- (1). The director of the shop located in subdivision "e" is Artillery Captain First Class Dragan Grubacki; he is directly subordinate only to the V.T.I., Belgrade. All of the technical and project personnel are from the V.T.I., and come from Belgrade when and as needed, remaining at Novi Travnik only as long as necessary. There are about 40 highly skilled well-paid workers, all young Communist Party members who have been specially sworn to secrecy about their work.
 - (2). The shop in this subdivision has modern equipment and new machinery, for the most part of German origin.
 - (3). Production
The principal and most concentrated production effort occurred in 1959-1961; in 1962 nothing new was produced and only maintenance was done on items previously made. The following items

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were constructed by this shop:

- (a). Launching Pads for Atmospheric Sondes. The launchings took place on a Dalmatian island (exact locality not determined, but [redacted] something about Figo Island). [redacted] are currently being produced in Yugoslavia with some modifications and improvements. The launching ramps are made of lattice-form metal; other characteristics were not known inasmuch as they were packed in sections within the shop and were observed outside the shop completely covered with packing materials. A considerable number of pieces are stored in the warehouse of the prototype division. 50X1-HUM

- (c). Missile Launching Ramps: [redacted] these have been built in considerable quantities, at first for prototypes and subsequently for actual production. [redacted] moving of materials by the shop, which included steel in the form of the letters "U,T,L,I" and railway tracks. Characteristics and quantities were not determined. Finished pieces were packed in large wooden cases and transported to the port of Ploce [redacted] similar cases were also shipped to various localities in Yugoslavia [redacted]

- (d). In 1962 [redacted] the military technicians from Belgrade were working on modifications and perfecting of parts already produced. 50X1-HUM

- (e). In 1961, [redacted] Yugoslav technicians accompanied by "civilians" who spoke Russian. These "civilians" conferred in the shop for some time with the Yugoslav technicians who accompanied them. Their names were not determined. [redacted]

- (f). Yugoslav military commissions, frequently were in Novi Travnik and usually visited the shop in subdivision "e" rather than that of the Prototype Division. About the middle of 1962, a commission under the leadership of the Secretary of Defense, General Ivan Gosnjak, and including General Kreacic and Admirals Ljubo Truta, Pecotic, and Kronja, spent an entire morning in the shop. Several days later, word leaked out that production of ramps for the Navy would be carried out by the shop in 1963.

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- (g). [redacted] on the production level of 50X1-HUM
the industrial complex, an increase in production was
foreseen in 1963 [redacted] 50X1-HUM

- e. Surveillance and inspection of work in Building H-1 were the responsibility of the K.O.S. (military counterespionage corps) and the Industrial Militia, as well as all Communist Party members. These groups inspect everything and everyone, in order to eliminate sabotage, theft of materials and the spreading of secrets of production. There are also roving inspection squads who are constantly on the move and inspect virtually all of the workers. These squads are composed of a military technician, a KOS agent and a militiaman. At the exit of the industrial complex, moreover, periodic personal searches are carried out on all personnel, without regard to rank or assignment.

4. Industrial Building "H-2": 250 x 150 meters, with thick glass roof.

- a. The following shops are located in this building: milling, turning, welding, assembly, machine, and fitting. The machines are in perfect condition and are of [redacted] Yugoslav manufacture. There is a connection between the building and the railroad line. In 1959, a medium-size superstructure was built on the roof; in this the telephone central for the industrial complex, an automatic system with 500 numbers, was recently installed. 50X1-HUM
- b. Officials in Building H-2 included the director, Major Stanko Podsajt; deputy director, Captain Savic (fnu); security head, a lieutenant (nu) known as Crni; and the chief engineer (nu). The labor force included about 550 qualified workers.
- c. Production

- (1). "B-60" tractor: prototype based on a Soviet tractor. The engine was produced in the Rakovica factory and parts by the Famos enterprise in Hrasnica. Speed - 8 km/hr. The body was built by the Soko factory in Mostar. The tractor can tow a 3-share plow, cutting furrows up to 45 cm deep. About one third of the total production was allocated to military use. In mid-1962, B-60 tractor production was suspended.
- (2). "B-70" tractor: improved version of the B-60 which has been in production since the beginning of 1962. The engine has greater power than the earlier model, and the speed has been increased to 15-18 km/hr. In 1962, 40 were produced. A large part of the 50X1-HUM production was exported to Hungary and Rumania, [redacted]
[redacted] to the extent that the Yugoslav military authorities complained that they would like to have a greater number than they had received. In 1963, a minimum of 80 tractors are 50X1-HUM scheduled to be produced.

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- (3). Two and three-share plows: Total production of the two plows in 1962 was 35-40 per month. During this period 900 were exported to Hungary and Rumania, with the remainder going to the Yugoslav market.
- (4). Mining equipment: technical items and mine transportation equipment were produced for both the Yugoslav mining industry and those of the Soviet Bloc; quantities produced, however, were not known to informant. The production included metal mining cars ("kos"), metal pilings of various lengths and great strength, metal mine beams, and hand tools, such as picks, shovels, etc.
- (5). Grease box, with bearings, for railway cars: produced for the Djuro Djakovic Railway Car Factory, Slavonski Brod. The quantity produced was not determined but it was believed to be considerable. The items are for 10-ton and for 8-axle cars. A large proportion of the cars produced is exported to the Soviet Union.

d. In this building, as in the others, there is strict discipline in matters related to production secrets, despite the fact that the production is mainly of widely distributed items. The skilled workers are inspected in the same fashion as those in Building H-1.

5. Industrial Building: 250 x 150 meters, U-shaped building with the outside covered with very strong glass. The forging shop is here.

- a. The building includes three sections: one constructed in 1950, one in 1960, and the third in the spring of 1962. In the first section there are 30 large presses and steam pneumatic hammers, from 5 to 25 tons; in the second section, there are 15 presses and steam pneumatic hammers, of 25 - 35 tons; and in the third section, there are 3 presses and steam pneumatic hammers, of 40 - 45 tons, acquired in the spring of 1962 in Germany. Near each hammer or press there is a gas furnace to heat the metals. A railway track passes through the building.
- b. The building director is an engineer, Captain Andrej Sket, who is really a technician and leader without political responsibilities. The security officer is Militia Captain Vuckovic (fnu). Further information on officials in this building was not known.
- c. This forging shop is considered the largest in Yugoslavia and in the Balkans in general. It produces everything needed by the industrial complex and, in addition, cooperates with other Yugoslav industries. Work is on a 24-hour basis, with three shifts (0700-1500; 1500-2300; 2300-0700).
- d. Production
 - (1). Shafts for FAP motors for 2- and 3-axle military trucks produced by the Priboj Automobile Factory. Quantity not determined; production is continuous.

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- (2). Axles and engine heads for FAP trucks.
- (3). Valves for steam engines, boilers and cylinders, for East Germany. In 1961, 30,000 valves of various types and sizes were produced. Production is still under way.
- (4). Materials of various kinds for different Yugoslav state and military industries which do not have their own facilities.
- (5). Armored turrets for ships (previously described in paragraph 3,c,(6) (e) above).
- (6). Production for the Uljanik Naval Shipyard, Pula, includes engine shafts, engine heads, steam valves, and miscellaneous parts for marine engines; the shop also performs axle borings in marine engines. Work is also done for the Third of May Shipyard, Rijeka, and the Split Shipyard. Engine shafts and parts for weapons (probably torpedoes) were supplied to the Torpedo Factory in Rijeka, but no further details were known.

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- (7). Engine shafts and heads for the Fiat 600, 1100, and 1400, manufactured by the Crvena Zastava plant, Kragujevac, are supplied by this part of the Novi Travnik complex. Parts for the Campagnola (jeep) and 2- and 3-axle Fiat trucks are also produced.

e. Work controls are similar to those in Buildings H-1 and H-2.

6. Industrial Building: 50 x 150 meters, U-shaped roof covered with glass; houses the tempering shop (kalionica).

- a. The director of this shop is engineer Franc Jug; details on other personalities were not determined. The labor force includes 200-250 workers.
- b. Production divisions include tempering; nickel-plating; and sand-blasting. The shops are equipped with the most modern industrial equipment

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- c. Work is on a 24-hour basis, in three shifts of 8 hours each.
- d. This shop works in conjunction with other industries; among others, it does nickel-plating for the Famos plant in Sarajevo.

7. Industrial Building: 50 x 150 meters, shed-type roof covered with very thick glass. One longitudinal section and one of the cross sections have a raised level. The shops housed in this building are separated from each other by stone walls.

- a. Machine shop: director - engineer Milos Stanic; security - expert technician Gojko (fnu). Labor force - about 200 mechanics. The shop is equipped with new machinery. Only repairs and spare parts for the industrial complex are handled here.

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b. Tool Shop: director - technical expert Pisec (fnu). Labor force - about 150 persons. This shop includes the electrician's shop where about 50 persons work. The tool shop takes care of the industrial tools and produces new cutters for the milling machines, as well as everything needed by the industrial complex. The electricians take care of the electric plant, doing repairs and such throughout the complex.

c. Projects Office: director - engineer Mrdic (fnu). Staff - about 150 persons, including technical designers Miroslav Todorovic and Velimir Matic and technical experts Ahmet Hadzibegovic and Alija Tahmidzic. This office shares the same entrance with the Tool Shop, but on the stairs leading to the second floor there is a guard of the Industrial Militia who forbids entry to anyone not holding a special permit.

d. [redacted] there are no new plans or projects prepared 50X1-HUM in this office. These projects come, instead, from the V.T.I., Belgrade. The Projects Office checks and copies plans and projects supplied to them.

8. Building: 50 x 100 meters, roof covered with Eternit; houses the carpentry and apprentice shops.

a. Carpentry Shop: director - technician Ruzic (fnu) and staff of about 100 carpenters, who do all of the necessary carpentry work in the complex.

b. Apprentice Shop: director - an engineer (nu); shop chief - technical expert Boro Sajicic; inspector - technician Zoric (fnu). There are about 200 apprentices, in three yearly classes. Each apprentice must sign an agreement that he will work for at least three years at the enterprise after his apprenticeship. They live on the post, and are given free food, lodging and work clothes in addition to the pay set by law. Each day, except for Sunday, they have four hours of theoretical instruction in the morning and work in the shops in the afternoon.

9. Technical Laboratory: 50 x 18 meters. About 80-100 persons work here under an engineer (nu). The laboratory has several shops available for the production of necessary items such as models, etc., and also carries out technological, chemical and other analyses.

10. Heating Plant: 80 x 60 meters. Furnishes steam and heat for entire complex, using coal supplied by the Kakanj mine in Bosnia. The main boiler came from a demolished ship.

11. Gas House: 25 x 15 meters, by 10 meters high. Two metal cylinders of reserve gas are stored here. Gas for the forges and other installations is supplied.

12. Storerooms (I, II, III, IV): 80 x 20 meters, Eternit roofs. Finished goods produced by the complex awaiting shipment are stored here - except for armament, which is stored elsewhere. Each storeroom has its own director and a group of workers; there are altogether about 80 workers.

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13. Three warehouses (Nos. I, II, III): same sizes as in Para 12 above. Various items are stored here, such as work tools, rasps, emory wheels, welding electrodes, carbide for acetylene burners, electrotechnical materials, micrometers, gauges, etc.
14. Raw Metals Storage Building: 50 x 150 meters, by about eight meters high, with Eternit roof. The raw materials for bronze, zinc, aluminum, and steel products, in various size blocks, are stored here. Director - technical expert Mico Radovic; labor force - 120-130 workers, who work in three shifts on a 24-hour basis. In front of this building there is a concrete square with a track for a 10-ton crane where various metals, such as crude iron, iron wire, etc., are frequently dumped.
15. Storehouse: a one-story building, 30 x 15 meters. Finished products of the tempering and sand-blasting shops are stored here.

In one part of this storehouse, the antiaircraft guns are stored. About 60 young men, recently discharged from AAA units, are employed here, under the command of Captain First Class Dragoljub Savkovic. Arms include 12 Browning 12.7-mm AA machineguns. Every Saturday morning the unit participates in regular military training for the defense of the industrial complex.

16. Dispensary and Kitchens (1-story building, with several sections)
 - a. Dispensary: director - Dr. Djordjevic (fnu), with a staff of three graduate male nurses, three (non-graduate) male nurses, and three female nurses. First aid and minor emergency operation equipment is available. Cases which require hospitalization are sent to the Travnik and Sarajevo hospitals in the dispensary ambulance.
 - Accidents happen very frequently, and many are fatal.
 - b. H.T.Z. (Higijenska Tehnicka Zastita: Technical Sanitary Defense), under Lt. Nikola Kovacevic (suffering from tuberculosis and assigned to the position because of his health); there are six persons assigned to this office. This office is responsible for the distribution throughout the complex of injury preventatives, such as welding goggles, gloves, rubber shoes, etc. The group also handles the distribution of milk to the employees in the tempering shop of the forging shop, and coffee to the night shift workers, etc. The unit is also responsible for the kitchens, where all workers can get food at 1100, 1900, and 0300 hours, during the half-hour period allowed for meals, which are eaten in mess halls in all shops.
17. Wooden barracks: Sleeping quarters for the People's Militia personnel, plus kennels for the shepherd dogs used to guard the complex, of which there are about ten.
18. Railroad track interconnecting the various complex buildings; this is the narrow-gauge still in use in Bosnia. The complex joins the main railroad

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line at the Nova Bila station, on the Travnik-Lasva line. The station at Zenica is used to transfer goods to standard-gauge railroad cars.

19. Roads: All roads in the complex are paved with cobblestones. The road to Novi Travnik, about 2 km., is asphalted, as is the stretch between Travnik and Novi Travnik.
20. Explosives and Ammunition Storage: 1-story building, 25 x 10 meters, concrete tile roof. This building is located about 2.5-3 km. away from the rest of the complex, with a road leading to it from the complex. It is not visible either from the complex or from the air because it is located in a wooded area. The area is enclosed with a barbed-wire fence and is constantly patrolled by armed guards accompanied by two watchdogs. In the building are stored various explosives and types of ammunition for the weapons tested at the industrial proving ground (polygon).
21. Ammunition Storage: a one-story building about 2 - 2.5 km. from the complex, built on a hill and visible from the complex and from the air. Ammunition for the complex, in particular AA ammunition for the Browning machineguns, is stored here.
22. Proving Ground: Located on an artificial mound, about 3 km. from the factory; there is a concrete strip, about 10 x 30 meters, on which there are several mounts and bases for the guns. The targets, on the other hand, are in a very inaccessible and distant area, about 5 km. away, where there are various concrete objects against which the guns are tested. Final tests of all weapons take place at the Nikinci proving ground (Stara Pazova-Novı Sad area). Tests on accessory items are conducted over inaccessible terrain and after 2,500 km. individual parts are checked to see how they have stood up under pressure.
23. Bridge over the Ribnica Stream which flows from the hill at benchmark 877 ("Kosa") on which is located the underground transformer station. No further details.
24. Barbed-wire fence, about 2.5 meters high, with concrete fenceposts, encircling the entire complex. Outside the fence there is always a mobile patrol, with two watchdogs, on duty.
25. Garage, stone, 60 x 25 meters, with the following vehicles: about 40 trucks, 25 buses for the transportation of the skilled workers, 8 automobiles, 3 ambulances, and fire equipment. The director is Captain First Class Krajacic (fnu); there are about 80 drivers and mechanics.

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Miscellaneous Information

- a. The total labor force includes about 630-650 technical administrative personnel, 4,000 - 4,500 workmen, 200 apprentices, 60 Industrial Militia, and 25 firemen.
- b. The Bratstvo fire department, under Dobrosav Mijadjevic, has four GM trucks with pumps and tanks, an undetermined number of pumps not on trucks, and a great number of fire extinguishers. The firemen, when not on duty, live in their own homes.
- c. The Industrial Militia company, under Captain Bursac, is equipped with rifles and machineguns; these men also live at home when not on duty; they are on duty for 12 hours, with 24 hours off.
- d. Antiaircraft defense (P.A.Z.): Protiv Avionska Zastita): All Bratstvo personnel belong to this organization and are required to take a 3-months' evening course.

e. Pay Scales:

Director General	100,000 - 120,000 dinars per month			
Division and section chiefs	55,000 - 70,000	"	"	"
Engineers	60,000 - 80,000	"	"	"
Technicians	40,000 - 55,000	"	"	"
Shop chiefs	35,000 - 45,000	"	"	"
Highly qualified workmen	38,000 - 40,000	"	"	"
Qualified workmen	30,000	"	"	"
Semi-qualified workmen	23,000	"	"	"
Unqualified workmen	15,000	"	"	"
Apprentices: First Year	2,000	"	"	"
Second Year	3,000	"	"	"
Third Year	5,000 dinars per month			

- f. (1). Working conditions are difficult at the Novi Travnik complex, since the workers are constantly under the surveillance of the KOS and its agents. This state of affairs exerts a negative influence on the workers' output since, although some workers themselves are agents, everyone tries to avoid surveillance, always to the detriment of the industrial complex. Absence from work is very frequent.

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- (2). Fatal accidents occur frequently, in particular in the forging shop and electric installations, because of inexperience or faulty installations.
- (3). There is general discontent with regard to pay and salary - which is, however, suppressed by the authorities at the first signs - and which very often causes cases of sabotage, theft of equipment, and absence from work.
- g. Communist Party activity in the plant: There are about 1,500 members of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia in Novi Travnik, of whom about half may be classified as "opportunists." Each member is required to pay a monthly fee proportional to his pay or salary: for example, a monthly fee of 2,400 dinars is due for a salary of 70,000 dinars. The Secretariat was headed by Milos Smederevac, a lieutenant in the political branch of the Yugoslav Army; Administrative Secretary was Radjko Jurkovic.
- h. Factory Workers' Council (Radnicki Savet): In theory, this council represents the communal ownership of the industrial complex. In reality, however, it is only an illusion, inasmuch as all decisions are made at the top (Communist Party) and all the Workers' Council does is to approve each decision. For example: if the workers have a "right" to reimbursement for research and improvements, theoretically it is the Workers' Council which decides on the study stipend. However, it has never happened that a candidate received his study scholarship if first he had not been approved by the Communist cell, which always denies the request of a candidate who was not a Party member. For the year 1963, Nenad Jovanovic was elected President of the Council, after being proposed by Party members. At present, he theoretically represents the electors of the complex, but in reality, however, he may not make any decisions without Party approval.
- i. Administrative Council for the Factory (Upravni Odbor)

The same may be said of the Administrative Council; the administrators are always Party members who make and pass decisions according to orders from above. This, as well as the previous organ, exists only as a formal organization and is of no value to the workers.
- j. Trade Union Branch (Sindikalna Podruznica): All workmen, whatever their job or rank, must be members of a trade union. The dues to be paid monthly are withheld by the officers; for a high qualified worker, this can amount to 200 dinars, while for an apprentice it can mount to 20 dinars per month.

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